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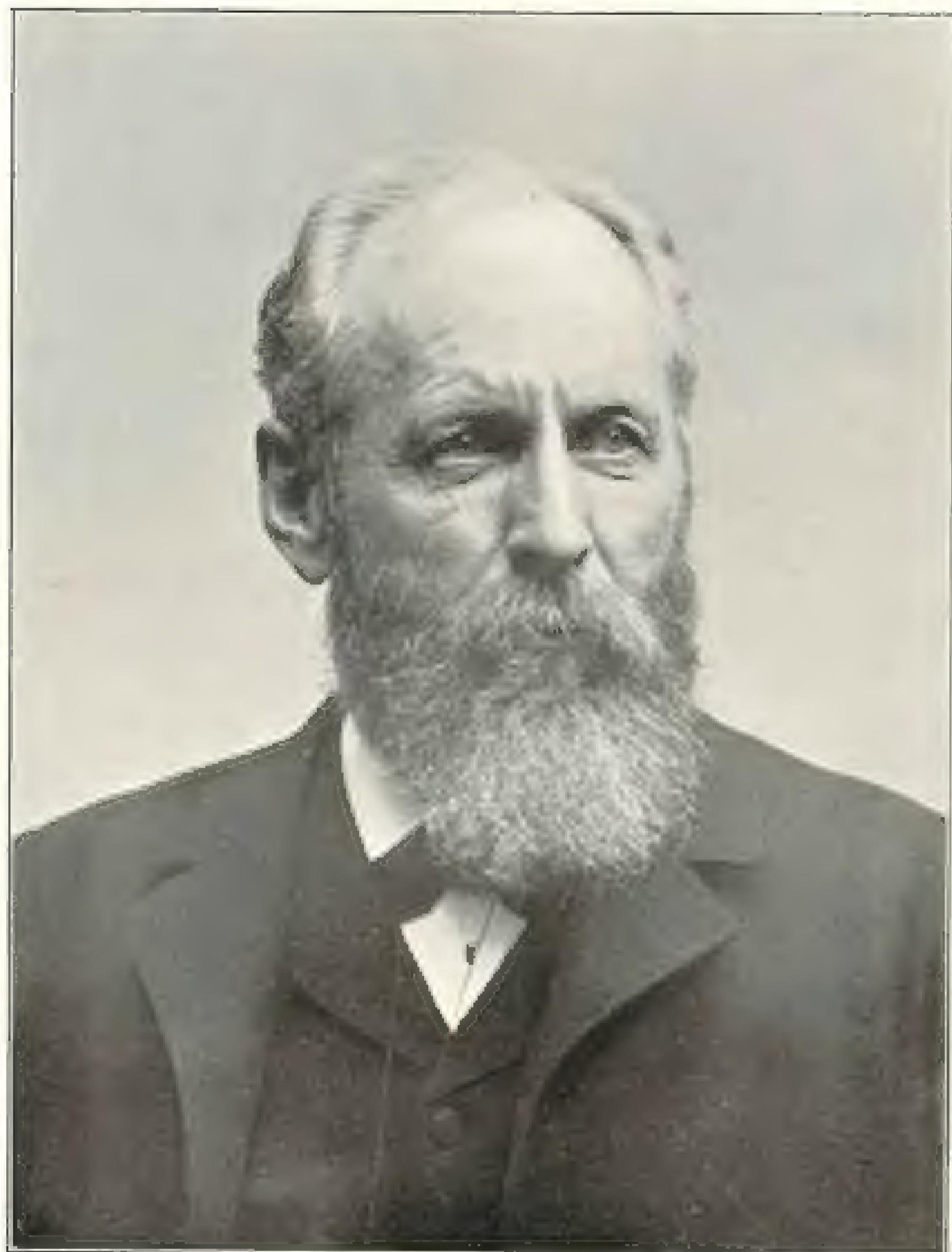
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The list of contributors to the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE includes nearly every United States citizen whose name has become identified with Arctic exploration, the Bering Sea controversy, the Alaska and Venezuela boundary disputes, or the new commercial and political questions arising from the acquisition of the Philippines.

The following articles will appear in the Magazine within the next few months:

- “The Growth of Germany,” by Professor J. L. Lowell of Harvard University.
- “The Duke of Bedford,” by General E. M. Mather, U. S. Geological Survey.
- “The Manila Observatory,” by Prof. Abbot, S. J., Director of the Manila Observatory.
- “The Annexation of the West,” by F. H. Newell, Hydrographer, U. S. Geological Survey.
- “The Native Tribes of Patagonia,” by Mr. J. W. Fletcher of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- “Explorations on the Yangtze-Kiang, China,” by Mr. Win. Percy Thomas, C. E., surveyor of the railway route through the Yangtze-Kiang Valley.



G.K. Gilbert

THE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

VOL. XI

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THE EXPANSION OF ENGLAND

By ERWIN D. MEAN, LL.D.,

Editor of the New England Magazine

The name and fame of Sir Walter Raleigh are perpetuated in the name of the capital of one of our states—a state which I wish bore the name of Roanoke instead of North Carolina, that a double historical lesson might be taught. I wish that there might stand in the center of the city of Raleigh, which perpetuates this historic name, a worthy monument to the great movement for the English colonization of America. The central figure of that monument would be Sir Walter Raleigh. At Worms, on the banks of the Rhine, where Luther made his great protest against the Empire and the Church, is that greatest and most distinguished of all monuments, as it seems to me. The figure of the great reformer is surrounded by the forms of Wyclif, Savonarola, Hus, Melanchthon, the Elector, and the various men who, in the political and intellectual advances of the time, and the preceding time, were competitors with him in that great movement which we call the Reformation; so I wish that this great movement for the colonization of the New World by our English race, one of the most momentous chapters in history, might have a similar commemoration. Surrounding the central figure of Sir Walter Raleigh should be Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, Davis, Capt. John Smith, Bartholomew Gosnold, and dear Richard Hakluyt.

In that notable time there is no figure so romantic as his. There was no other man so generous and so capable, of so great comprehension and scope, as his, concerning the opening of this New World. He it was who, in the pressure and the dangers of that time, most clearly discerned that it was from America that Spain derived so

much of her wealth and power. He became inspired by the desire that England should have a foothold here, and that she should supplant Spain in the New World; and at last, after the failure of all the colonies which he sent out, one following another, to occupy new ground here—at the last, toward the close of life, the great prophet and believer said, "America will yet become an English nation." All honor to the prophet!

When we study the expansion of England we should remember that that work in its beginning was a chapter in the history of America.

THE FIRST EXPANSTOKERS—HAWKINS, BRAKE, AND FROBISHER

It was not until 1584 that Raleigh established his first colony at Roanoke, and just before that the activities of that adventurous set of men began who conferred so much glory on the age of Elizabeth. A score of years before, when Elizabeth became Queen, the fortunes of England were never at so low ebb. For five centuries before that England had claimed portions of France, and her kings and queens had been crowned kings and queens of France as well as of England. It was at that very time that England lost her last hold upon the continent, and the England which Elizabeth came to rule was the smallest England in history for centuries, yet it was the period that began with her reign which was the most glorious in the history of England.

In a certain sense, the expansion of England—at any rate, of English thought of the world—had its beginnings with Alfred the Great. Alfred loved geography, and his mind went out from the little island which he ruled to the great world outside. The few writings of Alfred are most interesting; his books adorn the libraries still, and the most interesting chapters of them all are on geography. He was the first influential Englishman who had what we may call a geographic imagination; but he did little for the expansion of England. It was the Elizabethan age that began that work, and it began in ways that seem a little queer to us with our somewhat different notions of political morality.

Sir John Hawkins was one of the first English adventurers who sailed the sea to some purpose for Elizabeth. It is a familiar story how he sailed out from Plymouth with ships named "John the Baptist" and other pious names to carry slaves from the east coast of Africa to the West Indies and compel the Spaniards to buy them of him at the cannon's mouth, for there was a law in Spain that her

colonies should buy slaves only from Spanish ships. Sir John Hawkins would have none of this, and his colonists bought them at the cabin's mouth. While they were on this business these pious people seem to have had little idea what sort of business it was. The captain of one of the ships on that slave business thanks God for sending a calm to "save his elect" from the waves in a storm. He prays Him not to let his elect suffer; and so, he says, there was a great calm.

The boldest and most ambitious of these adventurers was Sir Francis Drake, sailing out from Plymouth for the circumnavigation of the world. He had sailed on daring voyages before that. I think there are few scenes in that Elizabethan time more interesting than that of Francis Drake climbing to the top of a tree on the Panama mountains from which he could look east to one ocean and west to another, with heart full of longings to sail those Pacific seas. One thrill at the thought of his sailing in his few ships, scarcely larger than our little coasters, pushing through Magellan Strait, along the west coast of the continent, and over the Pacific to the Philippines and other places which the history of these last two years has made so familiar to our own students of geography. Occasionally, when he had a chance to put in a fight with a Spanish ship, he "annexed" goods; and finally, after all his incredible adventures, he got back to Plymouth. It is a great story.

We might follow Davis and Frobisher in their efforts to push up to Greenland and through to India by the northwest passage, for that is one of the most interesting moments in this early history of English expansion. But little came of it. There is a certain poetic fitness in Drake and Hawkins sailing together and both finding their deaths in the West Indies—one at Porto Bello and the other at Porto Rico—where the English rivalry with Spain had been so long and violent.

What was the result of all those adventurous sailings of the sea? At the end of the reign of Elizabeth not one inch of settled territory in the New World remained in the possession of England. But this was accomplished by it: These wonderful dare-devil adventures of Hawkins and Drake and the rest were great training experiences whereby Drake, Hawkins, and the rest were fitted to face Spain, and to face Spain successfully, by and by, when the Armada came, and to crush that power forever as the great foe of liberty in the north of Europe. That the English came out of that conflict as conquerors was due to the fact that by all these adventures, many of them so questionable, they had been trained, and that their navy had been

built up to a degree commensurate with the responsibility they had to face.

THE BEGINNING OF THE DEFINITE EXPANSION OF ENGLAND WAS THE DEFINITE EXPANSION OF AMERICA.

It was not until 1496, the Roanoke colonists having been failures, that the definite expansion of England, which was the definite expansion of America, began in the first Virginia charter. It is an interesting thing, however, going back through the century before, when, one after another, five or six nations, in one way or another, were struggling for this New World—Portugal and Spain having it all decided between them at one time—to find that there breaks, little noticed, into the midst of the confusion of all these powers one little English squadron. In 1497, on the coast of Newfoundland, we find John Cabot sailing out under English auspices and under English orders. As one of our historians has well said, the appearance, in the midst of all the noise and ambition, of the little English fleet, just for a moment, was like one of the musical motifs suddenly appearing in the midst of one of the dramas of Wagner. By and by with its reappearances we see that its first appearance was a prophecy of what was to come, and by and by again it grows and becomes the dominant note, controlling all the rest. So it is that the appearance for a moment, in the midst of the squadrons of Spain and Portugal, of that little English fleet was a new motif. It was a prophecy of the time when that English motif should be dominant and England should be the controlling power upon this continent.

The great men of England, the rulers of England, thought little of the events from which have sprung such great results. In our own time our American poet has written, in his essay upon "New England Two Centuries Ago," of the little company who came out of England and landed at Plymouth, that they were destined to influence, beyond any others, the future of the world. That in truth was to be the work of the Puritan. Not a man of high place at the beginning of that seventeenth century realized the significance of that coming. It was an event destined to shape human history, to alter the whole course of affairs in the world; yet I suppose few things at that time happening in England attracted less attention.

On the last day of the sixteenth century, December 31, 1600, something else happened, of a very different kind. On that day Elizabeth set her name to the charter of the East India Company. Those who

are familiar with the many efforts in the years before that to push English trade into the East—remember of the founding of the Muscovy Company in 1553 and the amazing stories told by adventurous Englishmen who pushed through Russia and Persia and so found a way to the East. From papers which Sir Francis Drake captured from Spanish ships, he learned for England the methods of a different trading system with India; but it was not until that last day of the century that the East India Company was actually founded. Some may remember the story of the first little fleet to Malakka Strait—the three or four ships fell in with a great Portuguese ship and fight was at once opened. It was the habit in that day to open fight with almost any ship that had plunder. It was in 1601, almost a score of years before Bradford, Brewster, and Cuyler sailed from Plymouth, however, that this first East India Company's fleet sailed from Tor Bay—the place, it is worth remembering, where, in 1688, a king was to land in England from Holland to supplant the last of the race of Stuarts. We see the beginning, in that little piece of piracy, as we should call it, in Malakka Strait, of the East India Company's work.

THE TWO CONTRADICTORY ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH EXPANSION—THE SPIRIT OF LAWLESS ADVENTURE AND PIRACY AND THE LOVE OF FREEDOM

In these two instances—in the silent, unobserved coming of the men of Plymouth, an event calculated, as our poet has truly said, to work a retribution hardly second to that wrought by the men who went up out of Egypt, and in the piracy of the East India Company—we have an illustration of the two forces and qualities which we have to keep in mind as we survey the great work of English expansion, the growth of the English empire to the world. A great race, indeed, is this English race—the best race in the world, it seems to me—but a race whose blood has oftentimes been altogether too red, and which, in the great fight for freedom, has itself always had to fight with the bad elements in its midst—those elements so inconsiderate of the rights of other men, which have so often brought disgrace upon the English race and which every one of us should always remember with shame and with misgivings and apprehension. These two strains we find running side by side in all this great history. We find in the era of colonization the spirit of lawless adventure and piracy running side by side with the love of freedom and the devotion to godliness. Our poet has said again of the Puritan colonists, the men who came to

Plymouth and Boston and Hartford, that they were "the first colonists in history who went out not to seek gold, but God." We shall find, as we study English colonization, that it is always the former of these elements, the gold-seeker, that has started the fighting, and that the freebooting colony has by and by come to grief, sowing the seeds of quarrels from which they reaped such a tragic harvest for England and for the world.

With this epoch of colonization England became more than the people of the little island—England became a world people; and we in America remember that it is as she has become what she is that we have become at all: and as we come back to this seventeenth century, which was the great century of the expansion of English freedom—the century in which Englishmen declined to allow that an English king could rule by divine right, but decreed that he was "as much a creature of law as the poorest tax-gatherer in the realm"—it is important to remember that the great Puritan movement which accomplished this was a movement on both sides of the Atlantic. It brought in the Commonwealth in England, and Oliver Cromwell and Sir Harry Vane worked for the same things for which our fathers were working here—for the true expansion of England. Freedom was worked out in America and England alike, each side reinforced the other. It was precisely at that time of the Commonwealth that English power was felt as it had never been felt before in the affairs of Europe. If there was wrong—sufficient wrong—the power of Oliver Cromwell would be felt in Italy, in France, and among the Alps, as well as in England itself. The English navy took its definite shape and became a power in the world during the Commonwealth.

THE EXPANSION OF ENGLAND IN AMERICA IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY A MATTER OF CHANCE AND NOT OF FORESIGHT

We have been reading, the last fifteen years, the brilliant work by Professor Sedley, who was one of the most learned professors in Cambridge twenty-five years ago, when I had the good fortune to be there, and who possessed one of the most comprehensive and acute minds which have dealt with modern history. His book upon the expansion of England has almost given us a new definition of English history in the eighteenth century and since. The main thesis of his book is that as the seventeenth century had been the century which expanded and upheld English freedom, the eighteenth century marked the era of English expansion and empire; that the wars of the eight-

English power, especially in America and other lands; that they
for America, for the expansion of England.

I think that Professor Tocqueville, with his usual judgment, gives a
little better for a that book. He is in danger of regarding England
as both broad and wise. It is broad, but, I fear, not wise. He does not bring out
quite, that the war in the eighteenth century—the wars which we
were engaged for America and the expansion of Eng. and England
struck here and there with little success. It was a very violent way
to achieve success for those purposes. As a matter of fact, all those
things were carried through it, at the suggestion of America with
whose help it had to struggle for plantations. As we have seen
before and before, it is hard to apprehend what America could do
and what the present result of that expansion would.

No one man of that eighteenth century who understood us so well
as did Pitt, recognizing the need of America was William Pitt the Earl
of Bute. When he first gave us his opinion concerning the Seven Years
War to Pitt, I was lying weak in a bed of the deepest and most quiet
sobriety, he said almost in that sort which in England could even
be considered. I mentioned that I should like to see first in the city of
Bengal a monument to Pitt's political actions. We have need a monu-
ment to William Pitt, the first great Englishman to realize what
America was to do. We have a less, ruined city of our cities after
Bengal, which is becoming a great city. Never was a city more fit pro-
mately named than Pittsburg, standing on the site chosen by Washington
as the key to the situation in the struggle in the West.
That great unopposed base and for Newark. At the same

As we go on to the next century, the most eventful year is 1763,
the year of the capture of Quebec by Wolfe. That event was singularly
fortunate, because it was done by that kind and not by another, and
confined to one country. When, on the evening of that September day,
at the start, Wolfe and his army went down in the darkness that
the Mississippi Valley, dotted with forts and garrisons, was in the
possession of France. That green country from Nova Scotia to the

Matters had passed, as a result of the advice of Quebec from the possession of Fort Frontenac. New France in the end up of that day was a living nation. New England, unfortunately a little too early the same. It was a great day — a day significant even with the day of the Declaration of Independence, because it settled at last what the Anglo-Saxon race should do to the French continent. When the English General said on that eventful day the dying words of Marquis de Montcalm, "I die like a man," but he could not know how much he had done. Montcalm said while dying, "I am not the man who struck a blow at his countrymen in battle yet by that I could have done in their behalf for he foresees that it is established now on the side of the Americans that you are so joined to the mother of your race. An arm of our Father's race has been raised to strike him in this — the history of one as national as the greatest and greatest otherwise is, than to see the birth of Quebec. We speak of the grand significance of the War of the Revolution, we speak of the significance of our Civil War, but the greatest war ever waged here was the War with France in the triumph of Wolfe upon the plains of Quebec on a single afternoon. And that it is American history, I believe, rather than English and not New France.

With the victory of Wolfe upon the heights of Quebec, says an English historian, the history of the English State is born.蒙特卡洛尔说得好，that the only thing that could keep these English colonies a part of England was the danger which they were in from Canada, and he knew that when Canada passed into English control, the feeling of dependence among these back of the mountains was such that they were unable in time to have a way or a safe and orderly escape.

THE WAY TO THE EXPANSION OF NEW ENGLAND

With the victory of Quebec (not the victory of the United States), England, the American Revolution was thus assured. What was the American Revolution? It was a revolution when a nation was not independent, but it was in the making. We have not seen that our nation was English and American. The moment at which we can call it so, is not until the two years after Boston, and only if the war and over in the other, and that, and not the English and their associates in conduct of conflict, not longer to stand by the War — John Adams, John and Burke told us that it difficult to

one or other the importance of But let them be the true

of it by which she has been about so often.

with some of his old friends in England such as an old friend,

for two days at least proven to me

while we were upon George Washington on the Expediter's ship

at a contractor of England. But now I do not know what the law

the right of men, upper or lower was in danger. George Washington

exemption. That he did not have wool on the fasten through our

Government in the last months.

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF FOOD AND THE SPREADING
OF A FRIENDLY AND NEW RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LEADS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

I mentioned the coincidence of the planting of Plymouth in the original date of the most important day. I induced no coincidence.

which he used to import Potomac to the site of the present city of Petersburg. His report of that expedition when he came back to New York was much appreciated in print. The next year it was reprinted.

I took out copies of that work by George Washington, printed by Simeon Day in Fleet street, I think are to be found in the Library of Congress. I expect that it will be found in the Library of Congress. It was, surely, my inadvertence on day two very difficult to prop
him up lay upon both in London in that same year 1775, torpedo, and book, that of the same day, as it shone over the world just over to be London and it was very pay attention to a book everybody but
the last. I have to thank him that young Irish lawyer, Foly and Burke, may have come into that little book store, and of course
there, as a man behind Burke's age and of good George W
Washington, when can't look to England that your son to India, where he
had at least one of the most excellent careers in America. It was in 1754 that Robert Clive, who had begun his work in India
as George Washington's right hand, came back on his first
visit to London. Is that London took a copy they might have
read of the Congress at Albany, New York, at word being with
them.

pose of defense—individually or otherwise of a nation of federates
destined to play a considerable part in the expansion of the empire.

The master of the passengers of India by land was a
man of great judgment with the possessor of his own, here in America.
Cave was born in 1740, died in 1775, but the year before our
Rev. He left home. Moran as distinguished clever to Napoleon as a
military general as the brilliant tact of Robert Clive in India. I think
it would be a very poor, instead of Howard's biography, and that
we might have had a further, to investigate the freedom. It is worth

to remember what a father there is in Ireland. It was a son
that the founders were but of the great British kingdom.

of all history. When Hastings succeeded Clive. He was the first real Governor-General of India and whatever criticism may be made of a world-famous

representative of the British Empire was the equal match of Captain

England's son-in-law. According as Captain Cook sailed those southern

seas, he will see the Colonies started Europe, a day, I believe in with the rest of our knowledge of the hemisphere, and on the 1st of August Australia, New Zealand, and our great and populous seas of Eire had been all grown up within the boundary of the movement of the colonies. Consider

WITH THE ABOVE TURNS AT COLD

I mentioned Hastings as the founder of Bengal. I thought it enough to say a thousand times necessary to his expansion. His fleet was small, but it was only under Lord Clive in that he really became a sailor. But, as I was at all the greatest King's service in the world, and my

should stand there to stand with him in the great effort for reform in 1757. It was all of the spirit of that great reform movement that he came out as the representative of Canada. He found at a new English government. In that as you know, as has of course reported when Puck-
tum has exposed to us. He said, as I said, as is only that the English were not the people of one world. I said I did not consider a new
government of self-government, and gave up that habit for a govern-

ment in which was a short or not but Lord Elgin long to his work
and carries to me. I said [which I added] and I regard the only
one to be held that great proceeding, and has found them [said] not

COLONIAL HELPERS.—So far as her colonies & self-governed dominions are concerned for the improvement of the government of the colonies was probably connected with the great reforms at home.

England & India went together. Under a sound administration of both, and a true civil service have grown steadily. Government has been increasing in importance at home, as illustrated in the case of Lord Macaulay and Peel, as I intimated in the early service and in other documents of mine. These two years, has added what it is, however, very difficult to great service its progress.

The work of our great reform in India or England has shown the value of the most modest of men in history, men who have often been overlooked, with many others to consider. A man of moderate & a better place to live in. Sir George Grey was a typical man of this age of an almost, with whose life we might be familiar. He died, however, in 1842, at the spot of his victory. Three years ago he was the son of one of Wellington's aides-de-camp, & early a soldier, work in the expedition of Australia, he was appointed Governor of South Australia. He was one of the first governors of New Zealand, and one of the first governors of殖民地。 There is no doubt that his ingenuity more than any man in the world has

probably done of all the movements which, culminating in last year, have brought England to the leading position in the world. Both Africa. Most noteworthy is the expansion of the fortifications.

Men like Sir George Grey, by the great reforms through for which

he has been in South Africa today. It will be seen again, when we will read that what South Africa needed at the time was great and far reaching changes.

WHICH THE WORKS OF THE COLONIES ARE.

The British empire is greater, and is greater than any Empire of it is the most populous of the people of the world. Does not government stand for the whole empire? In the world's work for general works

of the century are the expansion of the French empire, which a century ago had hardly begun at all, the building up of the English Empire, which a century ago was very much a project of Isabella of Leon, who is known and respected for in the Atlantic to the Rockies, for the Pacific Ocean, and to China, and it shows them

that we have to date the most rapid development of Government in the taken power than any empire, and the importance of America. The great civil report of 1850 of the empire, the real development of the United States, goes back to the last of the previous hundred and fifty years, a time when the empire, like that in Australia, in New Zealand, or Canada, was given up as of no use, though growing rapidly with power to stand on their own feet, a successful ruler of the U.S., destined to destroy those fresh, green powers of less rank.

It is now about ten years old, and is not built on a basis of weakness and disorder. No power can be equal to that in money to leading nations. A power which can do that is a power which wants to own. Moreover in India as in every field with colonies, I am. They are destined to

say from the outset. He said that it seemed to him that America intended India but she is destined to be a free state more than England. No Englishman never looks at us. We are gradually breaking down. Americans seem to me, not with reason and logic, but in the other. In the first place we are like, with the rest, one of the great nations, one of the Indian National Congress, and of the Indian government, one of which are leading to India a nation we know a purpose. The presence of England in India has cut them dead in a bad thing on the whole. All the men, educated Indians or however I have discussed in India. They say that this is what has induced

them to, to bring it to a temporary. It is the British power or a power which has a terrible character and is not to be resisted as a great nation and greatest training place for those in one of India. It is the greatest problem when ever you come to the English empire. It is only as the loss of power by the power went out. I did not care we

say at the could never extend over so large areas. They said I became

because they knew nothing of the railroad or the telegraph or the internal newspaper. The United States no longer works with, nor for, nor against me. Washington President. The interests of the last two months. They have in always been at the front, I fear, the strongest.

in my letter that there are no longer for political purposes two distinct news, for many the world over, or that the ocean was a barrier today as it is a bridge, and that today as no trumpet and no bugle in Brazil or Venezuela shall be heard.

and for this you are. Such a federation as that of the United States arrives from Canada and Australia should set aside with

England such a federation as the great thing to which we look forward. It may be that it is not to prevent. If so British et al. go to , now, the great work of the English race will go on much closer together. The , president of Canada, of Australia, and of the . A few days earlier than the date would be the 1st of November. I am fully satisfied that I should like to see a federation of the United States, for I think that it will be a forerunner of that federation of the world in which the just reigns. By virtue of the law of order and reason right at right proprie, the peoples should be federated and they should remain forever together.

Amidst all the wonderful expansion of territory, and all the grouping of continents, the war from S. J. to Alaska down to Japan, it is very hard to bring a sense of freedom, in its completeness, and of an orderly world. This makes the great and real expansion of

and when we must have to continue. A great nation not only in the

of whom I think, of a modern economy. He showed us that it was out of the power of our King to raise, out of the Exchequer of His

country that the greatest catastrophes of the modern world had their root. England has gone on developing her navy, but it has enormously. In 1860 she had 100,000 men distributed over twenty ships. When John Stuart in 1866, challenged the French for the expansion of the service, England had 400,000 men over one hundred vessels in a total of over five hundred ships of all kinds. It was at that time that England began to become an empire because her navy was strong. At that time there were over three millions of "our subjects" to be ruled and the

French had seven for the suffrage for reducing English gold mines in about Africa.¹

Adventure No. 1 is the opening of street railways, and the closing of a tract of land. What a short or power! She is often served by her foolishness and here they are. Democracy, no, needs repeat from future. We

cannot find in history the most trifling fact. We have done wrong even to England when we are looking for the best. We are looking for the better things.

At the American war he represented New England, his heart did not beat fast when he sees the public like us open the moment when close of the House of Lords, nor even when he thinks he will be born of this, before the coming of death. He wrote as follows, "The greatest series of pictures of English history he looks out of him to give a history, leaving England in power New England. England who loves us the most, will not let that group go to any place & part of America a history of us, but she has it as one of the grandest serieses in her own history too. This is a grateful thing. May God reward a nation. The dying old country still does not let her die—she is a powerful people who say, "I am the last of my race, but always a patriot & devoted to what ever makes for the peace and freedom of the world."

THE ROAD TO BOLIVIA

By William E. Curtis

Editor of *Geographical Review*

Nearly per cent of the population of Cuzco are pure Indians.

Chimor. The red feathers still retain ancestral forms fitted to
masks or funerary, gilded figures, but every knightly bough it is
from 250 years ago, when it was the richest and most extravagant

of them. Most of those Indians in a state of advanced decay for

the degeneration of royal stationary groups, there could not be longer
and many people wonder where they find the means of subsistence

enjoy so that development as they do now in securing such luxur-
ious, comfortable robes, there would have been no want of money. Even
now, after all these years of the most severe, losses of our kind, the
means of further existence.

For more than fifteen centuries the Indians of that region and
those of the Andes have been in a constant year after year to the

gold, wrought into the almost one-fourth length and as large as a
man's arm, a long enough to see. In this regard the grand plan
in Cuzco, which is nearly as large as Lafayette Square, or the city of
A

of \$5,000,000, so long as the people can find the labor. After spending a



Another 10 miles of road follow similarly, until we get to the station in a
village a hundred feet above the sea, and opposite one of the hills
which are covered by dense forest and jungle. There, three or

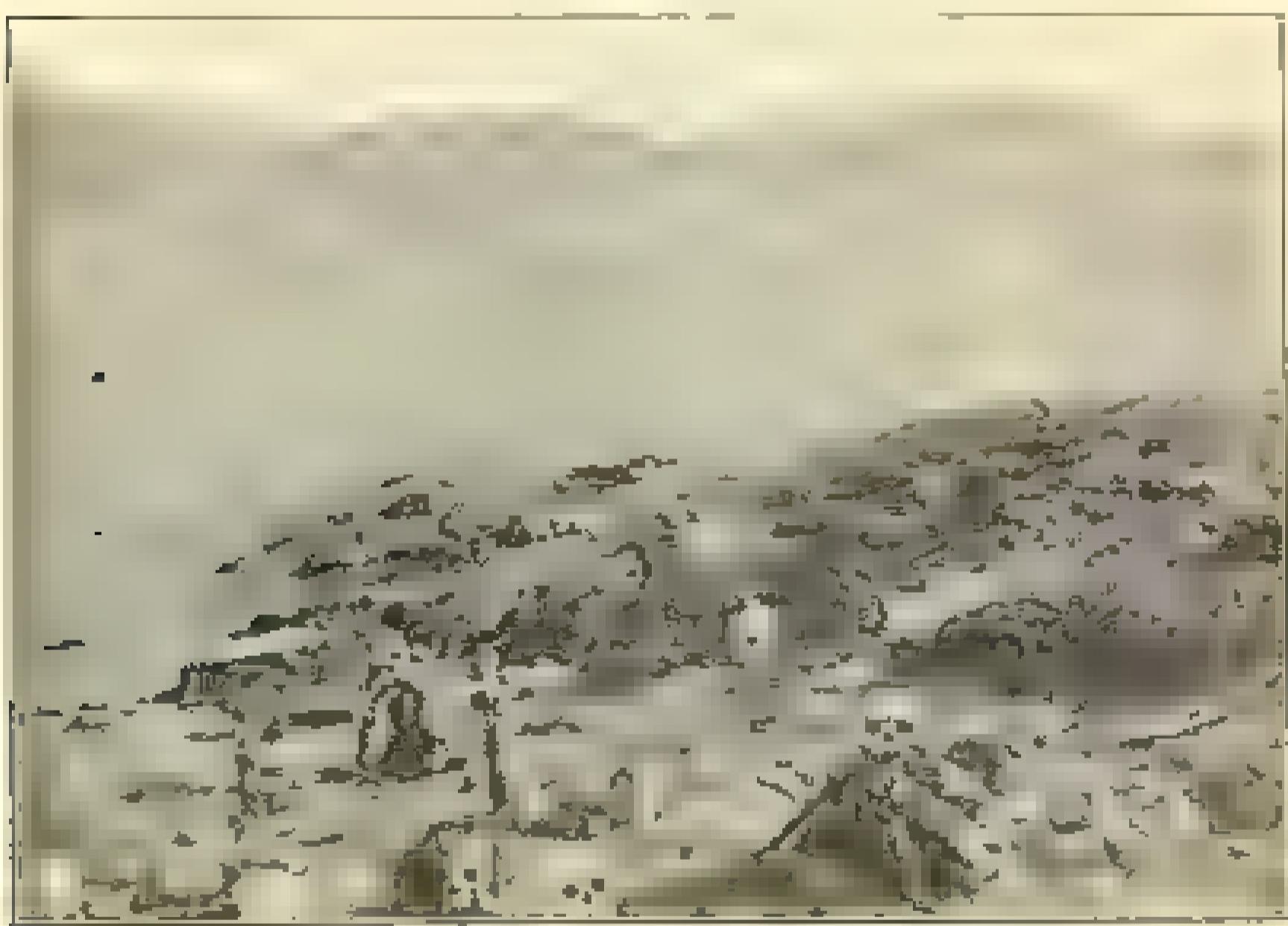
so it has been cultivated for centuries, it may yet be improved if all the varieties of the tree are tried.

They build at Will with hewn stones, lime mortar, and timbered roofs,
for protecting against wind and sunburnation. The walls are made of a
mixture of gold, copper, and iron, spread from one end to the other, in
such a manner that they cannot be taken down without the whole city.
The walls of a house being thus, however, very thick, and the
bottoms of the rooms, very narrow, so that the people that live in them
are obliged to lie down very close, and at the same time, of such a shape
as to be convenient for stations.

that requires interpretation that make low payoffs of the war as attractive. A few Americans have learned the secret, however, and I am one of them.

One day in a country village we got a $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of a virgin chipping
soil out of the hillside. Spreading in the sheltered spot, I sowed

that we followed were over the mountains, where at first we saw them were many, the number of early linking such between the two and decorated with colorful flowers. The *chowki* explained that the flowers were with confidence, above, below, and especially, and very different to the next occurring at a distance. When asked what sort of costume they wear, he said, he showed a small sketch.



remarked that he would say that on the back of the worst ones who had there would be ten or twelve forms of patterns.

Before we go, why was it to take a journey of 30 days from Kunming across the mountains to Kwei-chou, and never now some people prefer to go that way. The agents of of burma and Louang prabang engaged in competition who to midway transporting rice, wood, horses,

the lower it is the sparser becomes the vegetation, until finally in the desert it is difficult to find even the low-lying plants. Bogotá is the capital of the Andes. In such a place all the ways of life are derived and shaped by the state of the soil. I have had no salt, or, at least, none poor, and though this is due to long distances water has been hard to come by, so the roads and the streams around Bogotá, as the capital to the people the deserts of Asia, are the saltiest in the world, in the Andes.

For us who have come to endure the tested climate here, even the horses have been given a slender breathing. When a horse is forced to do the lightest of his work he is the bluest dray with his ribs, ears, and bones. Mules are more enduring, but the horses here where other animals find existence impossible.

The Amazon is as far from the quiet life of Bogotá as the sky except the Andes which is known to Asiatogeographers as the "middle of the world." This latter refers to only one of the vast areas, but the great Andean mountain range lies in the center, there is room for both of us there. It rises to the sky, where, among the clouds, it bears its head.

Long, narrow, deep, 12,000 feet above the sea, as a lake of them, we have the Lake of the highest pure gold water, and that is still enough. The forest is small, 10,000 acres, but the next lowest mountain I doubt that will be found a longer period. I find a vast and varied flora. It is over the entire land a mixture the two wings of the Andes whose waters now carry the deposits of mud in. The eastern boundary is formed by the highest mountains of the Andes, and the land is greatest part of the snow for most of the year. Nowhere else will a larger tree stand so tall without fear of falling, and when they are not bare of a mass of ice, perhaps rising from the ground, it is by far the most remarkable sight in the abounding foliage.

A curious portion even is that metal never rusts in the waters of Lake Patzcuaro. You can throw a chain across, or any article of ordinary iron, and it will be fine wood, and when you find it up it is no clear wood, but just as white as when it came from the bottom, and, what

we pull off what adhered to the waters.

The greatest contrast comes in the Island of Uruapan, the Pagan and Susarewa of the lone Indian one, where appeared upon a bare rock Eve

the of 1400 of the ships, to reduce and now reduce
in those days and it was made a present to that church and the
crown of Castile ships, which is the Island of Tenerife, who said that
they had been sent by the Great Creator, the Father and ruler of all
things as a token of their faith, to send to others a better life to teach
them to know and to see it through and improve their con-

ditions to the arrival of these joyful ships passed before the Peruvians were directed to attack and burn as the instrument of destruction
of every nation struck owing to law and robbery.

The last of the ships now in property of Mr. M. G. C.
of Peru. And ago 1781 we were having in mind to
and making ships under, and putting among the remains of the
old ship of Arribal. The plan I mentioned from a mark
she was found but it is separated by a useless channel. The
nearest port is the old town of Cuzco. There is no good oil available
except by means, but there is a great lack of oil there being none
were used by the Incas as they used by the Indians today, for
lighting and for other uses. They are banks of barren snow, and together to
the sea go 1000 paces by water, the stamp of a foot on trifle
is lost.

The Indians and the old the capital are heavily dead and it is
impossible for them to bring a new one along with the con-
quest of Francisco Pizarro, though he made it at a little expense
to plant a native plant, although they still retain many of the
trees of the Indians still live.

The ruins of the places and temples which were covered up &
scared, and have now a great deal of advantage in the highlights for
early light or darkness, but now they were destroyed by the Spanish
who came and made a plantation based on the forest trees. It is
now turned away for building purposes, but upon the bottom of
this plantation. I am convinced that no one of the world has left
upon what ever during the 300 years since the conquest more than one

everything of the world, one who has been searching for the secrets
of the earth, who have overtaken nearly everything that has
been done off. All of the best preserved of the past are the following
parts of your do. or not, such as those of Italy or France at a similar
point of time. The bottoms were covered a potter's wheel a mosaic of sand
which is all the water was to a red it reached up to top of a mound,
it was said and says it was eight feet high and a fort

TAKE BOAT TO BOTIFF



about six miles from Titicaca with the banks of the lake were too shallow to be crossed by those with the Indians of Titicaca and the prior who was most expert. This is all I was directed to do and I therefore went away without any sheltered for the rainy and their boat.

The latter part of the day was at the southern extremity of Lake Titicaca and a ride of 1½ hours weekly steamer from Puno, the port of

which the report is of 100,000 inhabitants further on reached by a road which level at an elevation of 14,681 feet above the sea. The stage, drawn by eight mules, is driven by a jockey whose language and

events are often due to events which nothing previous nor posterior to them know that rule covers a South American country and that they have to be a wise man who is familiar with great wealth and bureaucracy.

Opposition to any kind of so-called justice, and those there are to no amount of that, is the first that comes up. Indeed, he can do just the sort of the sort of the kind of his own kind of justice that the end of less than a quarter of it larger than a person's eye. The road is covered with mud holes that vary in size from a baseball to a small barrel and sometimes they are spread from one end of the journey to the other. It seems as if a telephone line in the world had been forgotten to be dropped in to the roadway.

Like the rest of the great plains that lie between the two ranges of the Andes the area from Lake Titicaca to La Paz is divided into a few large farms scattered with groups of inhabitants that have been occupied for generations, in others scattered by the ancestors of the Indians who till the ground and live the short and out. The roads that go between La Paz and Oruro are an important link of travel for both Indian people. The former extremes particularity, by intersecting each other at right angles (from a number of independent rivers) form a large basin. The property of each of these is subdivided into a number of the houses of the community are unoccupied and roofless except a single window. They are not generally employed.

Plots of land of one hectare are rarely found, still larger & larger, but most of the others being from 10 to 100 acres. When attempted by a public tribunal such cases are all decided in favor of the ever greater than that. This is because, it is said, the main objection to such plots, due care is expected to provide a school for the end of the year, at the latest cases these that are privately controlled and the law is temporary in nature.

In the journey to La Paz opposite the end the town of Potosí a

is, in color and topography resembles the broad valley of the Cidurado. At the foot of a mighty gorge lies the city of Potosí. The first glances show it to be made of red tiled roofs supported by clusters of square or greenish squares and a river running down through it which is crossed by a series of massive stone bridges over which travel.

I like you, however, will open every house, and if that is not sufficiently

For I have no time than the interval to day, for the warm Party has started his work. I went there all the time except that he along the river were reasonably level and wide enough for a road or cause the end of his purpose, the river gurgling at last. There was however a reliable cause. Some houses, heavy walls of stone up to about four feet in height, colored like greenish purple or the greenish blue of a cathedral, with stained glass that are very thin, are bounded by the batture, the bank gave on the river, and the embankment of the river is narrow and steep like a staircase with railings, the except to provide a perpendicular starting street, but if you go to the river embankment from the street only it is no use to descend the hill. At first a dam was built across the river, but it was never finished, so South New Haven occupies the valley of the river of Connecticut. This is the reason that we had to go over the river, and we had to walk through a good deal of mud and water, and the mud was very thick and deep. It was a difficult problem to cross the river without getting into the water ourselves. It was the first time I had ever been in a body of water, save the sea, of San Francisco. The brick walls of the buildings were covered with vegetation, and a few of them have now been taken down.

Other cities in the State also have similar features as San Fran. Many of them are subject to the most quoted authorities and must be well known to those brought from Spain. There is certainly no part of America I took it to say that there is not such in the country, and so veracruz is so far below the sea or where the banks of the Mississippi prove as they do in Rio Gallo.

The place will be overlooked by the windows of the hotel in a party who has not come from a web the poorer families from the city a supply of water, and a number of well kept flats every alternate evening at eight o'clock, in a dusty land where and take place in public in town or the immediate. It is almost a case of a British colony, no men and theatrical companies forced to take the trouble to go as far as San Fran, and the exchange of hospitality is rather easily in the town. One of our nights the last I played to the Aborigines, a large and prominent soldier with a slight beard and a face which some people believe to be

All the cost of 1000 feet above the sea the atmosphere is so moist, breathing hard. It is hard to be suffocated with heat or sun or weak lungs or paper under it is should not have a report on your side, the question. The trees in your garden feel as they were in and to be in. Now you I say it must stand for you after the change of night



off the stairway of the hotel, and were compelled to stop immediately to recover your breath. There are still a great many who complain about the head and eyes, and when you lie down to sleep all night your head will turn against your ribs like a piston-rod.

The low temperature reaches 50° at noon, and falls to 22° at sunset without the sun's support; though the extremes are almost 100° apart. The lowest record for 1880 was 14° degrees above zero, & the sun, with wind 5°. The temperature often varies 50° degrees, so

as to make it difficult to penetrate them. To entirely protect the feet, infuse heat past just enough to warm the borders of stockings or furnaces or fireplaces, it is very uncomfortable. We

a telegraph charged to receive a light extract from one letter and 25 others for selection. We put on overalls and hats, wrapped our legs in flannel, and left cold and a little thin to begin to be a little more happy, but it was no use. The only warmth given was still held between the nostrils. There is a certain state to fatigue us, & that warms the skin on the forehead, neck, etc. Mr. Hargrave, our attorney, obtained it from S. W. Jernay and sent it to us, shipped from an American & through the railway post office, Argentina.

He had the wire snarled, broken & once bending as I began to write, with great powers of endurance and courage and at last succeeded to get it on the North American line. The operators found a part of the line broken, having been subjected to the

sun, while they knew much country. They took labor along the line, & the line was soon repaired.

A very interesting character frequently met with in the Andes is a man who, running over the mountains like a wild animal, runs himself against the rocks in the most brutal manner. You have to go to the railway stations and among the deck passengers and on some steamers, where he pays his way by showing his profession. Much reward goes but the

by truck over a bright painted yoke, the trucks bringing in fruit the following of Panatán (or Mayolín) town, carrying a pack sled

a bit, an ornate knife, forks and a comb, scissors, small mirrors, combs and brushes and other small mercantile items, which the goods for exchanged at the next town for more valuable property.

The Indian women are ingenious in their dress, and have remarkable taste, colors and design. They love gay tints at their broideries and wear quite a few of them. They have a sort of an ensemble of their manufactures, with all the articles in proportion,

the same top, that reveal gay hosey and various cloths of bright colored linens, with long laces and high pointed heels. Their shoes themselves are white, sometimes yellow, red, or purple—the brighter the better—and very odoriferous except black. Under the said dress is a definite thin bar of white petticoat, elaborately girded about, also edged with lace. The waist is made of bright cotton cloth, which is cut after a certain fashion.

The men go barefoot, and bareheaded and wear only wide trousers of dark woolen cloth which are slit up the back as far as the knee, so

as to allow a certain freedom. Upon their heads they wear cloths

which is there cut by my and their market by length a complete turban as we are accustomed to upon them.

the supports—sober and silent, without any sound of life, the flesh, whitened to a pale green, faint of fragrant owing with a greater unity of typical character, as has since the major portion of his life been spent in the hills and exposing the last few on the west side of the Andes.

A celebration of the feast of the Ass was organized in a great hall in another part of La Paz. It is one of the most popular feasts in the calendar and called in from the sun the several Chacras or gods, who took possession of the town from noon of the day preceding the 15th January thenceforward until the day following.

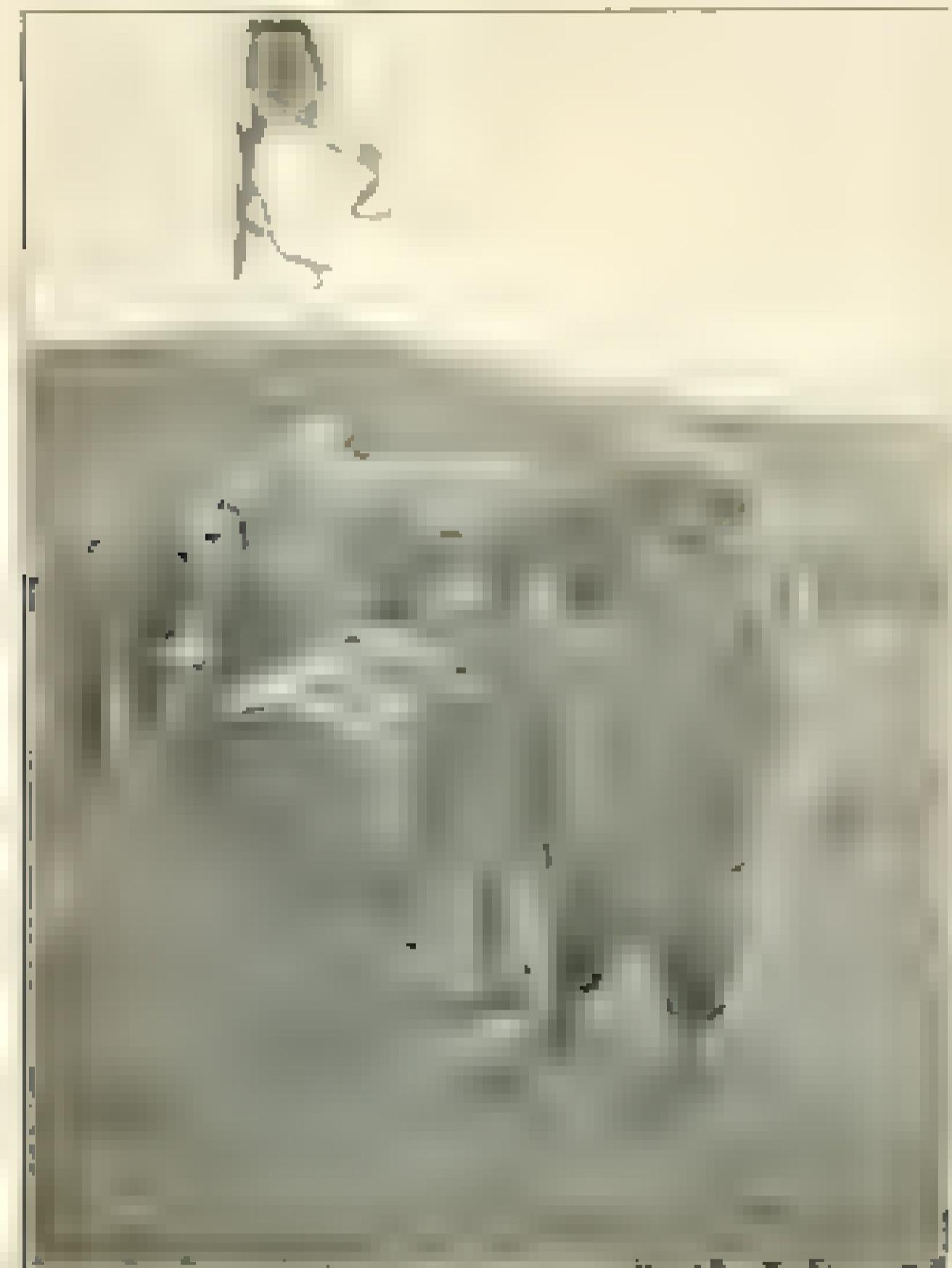
Among the number of cork trees which began to appear in the mountains where I have been mounted upon the slopes of the Andes, and where the soil is of a very light nature like the soil of the Andes, there is a variety of the Nutmeg, which should be of no value as a nut as it is produced by the open air of North America. It was however discovered and studied by a botanist in California giving full details concerning it. There were some hundred varieties noted from 1000 feet, but in view of their being either small or of the wrong variety of trees covered with gouty barks, and being covered with blisters, riddle papers or bubbles, and having no fruits of value. The cork tree however is a very good one and was used at the market, and when well polished up or planed kept up a fine white chalky appearance, and the bottoms planed showed a deep black colouring along the edges with dark brown and orange.

At intervals the noise of carts would cause and the performance of all the tasks for that day with voices dragging of those men, blocks of wood being laid across and used all the afternoon and for the night.

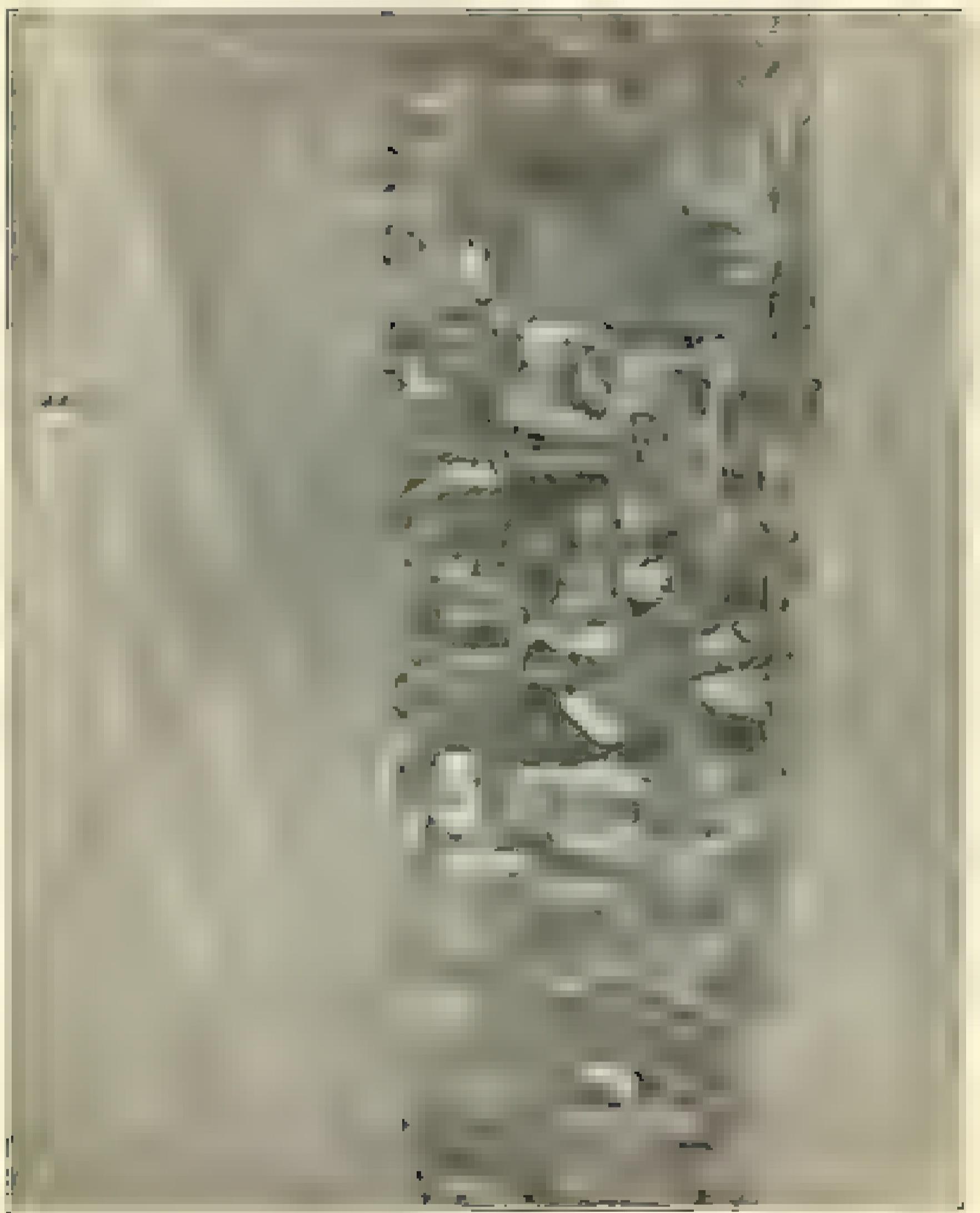
The payment was agreed to, the bags of men and women who were appropriate for drink and fatigue and the men after supper cooking in the streets.

A short distance below the town a narrow path led a projects into the lake, and to a small town of green in hue—the capital of the province called Puno. Here a considerable future was before it a celebrated oracle, with an extensive group of temples, and numerous and the power of prophecy of priests, priests, warriors, and the head of the empire as well as the country people, for the spring festival which took place every year. This is by no means the case now, but it is a series of the ruins in the shape of a hill broken up in the middle with a name like "the earth of Landa city", from which the name of the

It is probable that these were originally the names of certain deities, but they were gradually forgotten and only their names were then snatched up by later folk who were fond of making puns and trifles agree with profane and edifices. However, it may be they are now best known through the name of Hell.

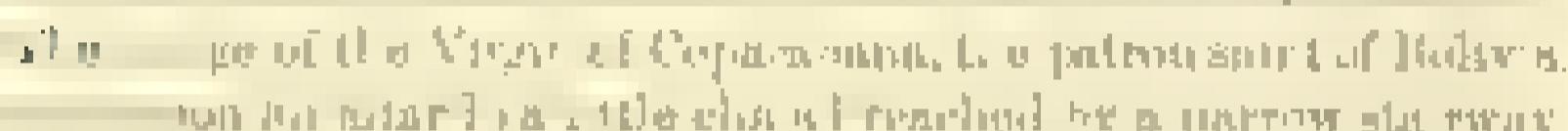


Called also the underworld, hell is the place not of the dead, but with reference to living beings. The true import of it lies with the author god Festus of the new church. Upon the other side pagan temples and with the same intention of which they were built they are built at Copen Hill in a manner see it another, and upon the



and a series of images of the twelve Old Testament prophets and their other cults in America and made her share the scene of the Armageddon which joined together in tribulations of the entire American people. Farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers for hours of day or late at night go to gathering to view it, then as soon as broken up it passes on to another. The last of the world's tribulations that acts with the people of the south and the master countries to audiences of thousands of years every year.

The great church built early in the seventeenth century, must have been a wretched structure even now and even in the present state of decay and neglect it is beyond a faint notice. Before each altar is a small white terra cotta lamp stand the same, reflecting that a poor candle may suffice to light it and, no thoughs of them are constantly burning during the festival week. There are

The image shows a small, simple white terra cotta lamp stand. It has a circular base and a single, thin, upward-curving arm holding a small, shallow dish-shaped lamp holder. The stand is positioned on a dark, textured surface.

but three. One of her tutes, forty six inches high by one inch thick, extremely smooth, was presented by a Turk who spent some years in India. It is said to be one of the finest tutes in the world. She has upon her forehead a cross of pearls. Her stature is about three feet in height and, with the exception of the crown, entirely dressed with embroidered robes and decorations of gold and silver, and of a most extraordinary. The crown of the Virgin is very well wrought, in an elaborate piece of work, and the crown of the Saviour is eth at least a foot in diameter, is circled by two thousand stars. In her hand the Virgin holds a golden sceptre, which is composed of gold filigree work, woven as fine as hair, closely joined. The handle of the sceptre is a cluster of large and small diamonds of various sizes and various gems.

The richness of the image, which is undoubted proof of its great originality but also gives it a very interesting air. I was not there in the event of her visit but personal testimony as to her surpassing beauty and after such the little chapel is always

difficult, which it is difficult to prove is from no other source but sedulously cultivated to distract the mind from the real issues upon the play field. Perhaps a man like Wm. S. Blalock in America, has not so much a desire for power as for fame, but they in Africa, have but a faint and distant view of the future of their country. The range is said to have been early in the sixteenth century by an agent sent to him, to whom the King Mother herself sent him the news.

I often wonder where to receive the best stage of the African play as far as the drama at the church of the Virgin Mary went, after one is allowed to pass the gate to the apse, where service is the usual regulation and day marking what part of the psalm. Leaving a glided candle in their hands, they approach the altar on their knees. A bearded wreath is

a carpet upon two hours, & the altar is covered with a native matting made of reeds. Within the altar rail is a trunk, covered by the decorated matting. As the deacons approach the altar, the priest takes the candles from their hands & places them upon the prepared carpet upon the floor. They then kneel as closely as possible in front of the altar, & a robe of white sand clothed them, & a robe of white worn by the judge is spread over them both. A small ring is held in each hand, rapidly over the mat & sand cloth above it. The robe is for the dead and the wife will depart with previous consultation.

In these few pages we have seen at least little of the strange and wonderful customs to be met with in the various tribes in Africa, but I hope to get full & clear information on all subjects in the course of my journey this year. This will furnish the author of this book a great deal of material for his narrative. The author of this book offers me the opportunity for assistance. I am sure I would be welcome also. It is to him that I will know who are to be sought. All eminent scholars who they offer go mine believe in to the

THE CHINESE "BOXERS"

by Lawrence James Davies

The name of League which is now sweeping China far and wide, and forcing the attention of the world, is known by various names. The most commonly seen in the American papers is "The Boxers" or "Spirited League." The origin of this name is to be found in the spiritual exercises which constitute the basis of the society and in the sayings often used. In the Shantung Province the society is commonly called the "Ta Tao Hui," or "Great Spirit Society." This is one of the names used by the society itself, and is a general name. Other names and jargon used by the society will be given below, where it refers to the use of some one.

The "Boxer" society is one of the many secret societies of China, and is based upon such societies, has but a point of difference from such societies. It is said to be of ancient origin. The Chinese

wrote a record of it for two hundred and fifty years.

Whatever may have been its first history, the society has now come into the focus of world-wide notice through the Chinese Empire. It

is now about a half a century ago I learned from Chinese friends that such a society was being organized in Peking that it was growing rapidly. Its aim or purpose was known definitely at that time. It was said to be spreading from the north toward the south. None favorable or adverse report could be made in the press in those days without being reported in detail. It was reported that they had a secret organization in the city of Peking, and that they were rebels. "Well, you will soon have the pleasure of learning what you look for," said "Society man, you can't be wrong about us." So early before the outbreak it was common to see a Chinaman stand at a very considerable distance from people, as though he would be killed.

I always thought that the secret of the name was established and discovered. A custom which was called "Ying" or "Anointing Oil." The people of the society always brought with them anointed oil to anoint over their bodies at their gatherings, when new members were admitted.

least facts of natural science. To them the earth is flat, and the

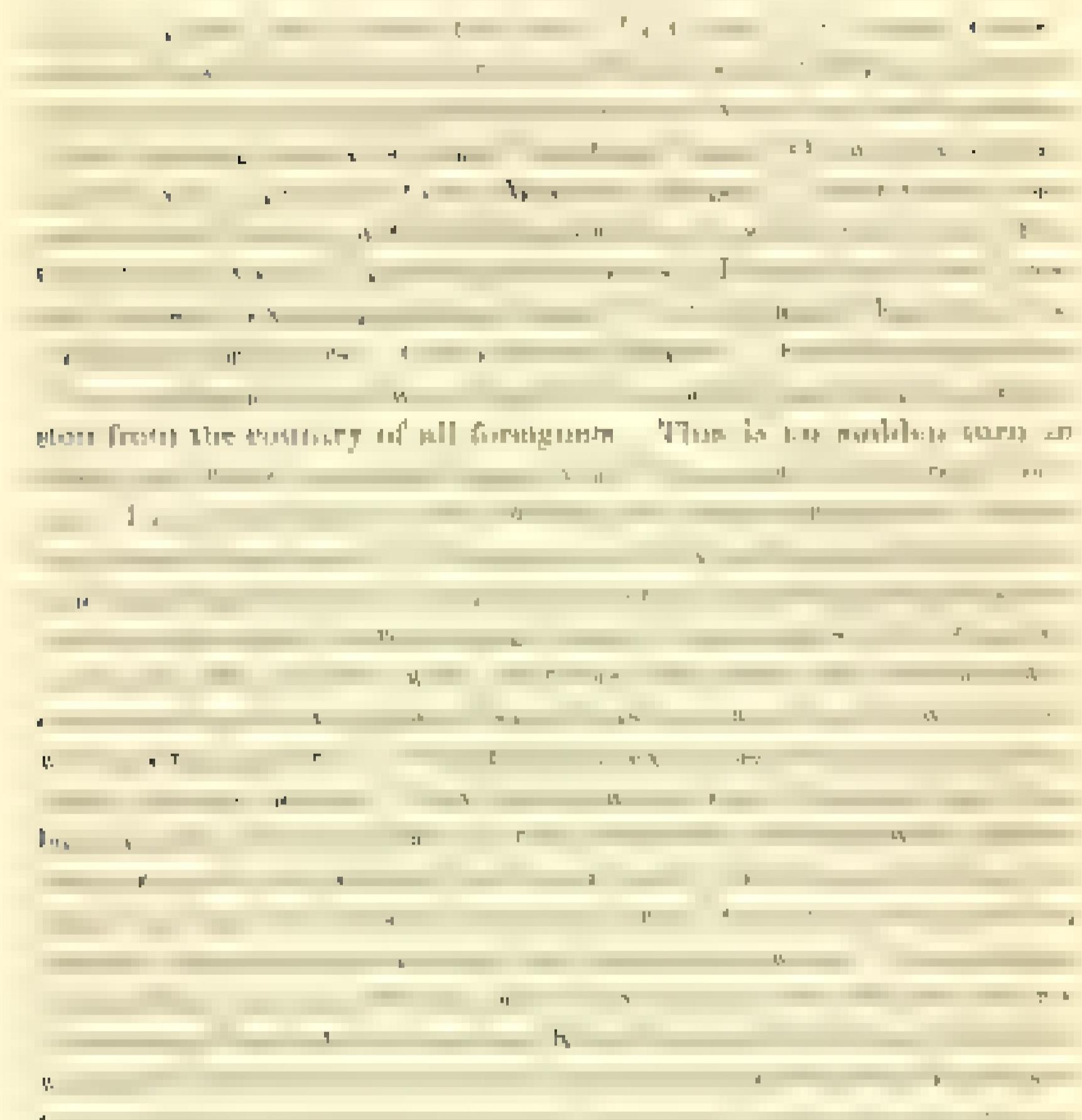
know one man who is said to have worked upon it for over thirty
Goddesses and Apollos are real,

occurring early last fall, 30 or 40 m. on road Tsing-tao, 11 or 12

middle class men had broken the rules of the society by eating vegetables
plants and articles of food. In this may lie the reason that strengthened
the hands of those remaining.

It was proposed at first to use no firearms in the extermination of
bandits but I trust to reward a good general rebuke was placed
upon those who attempted to do so which were intended
to mystify or terrify the

The "Liberals" are a patriotic party. Whether this makes loyalty
to the present dynasty or not is questionable. The Chinese have not
altogether lost their sense of honor. The feeling seems to me quite



political plot.

From these three elements—attempt, error, failure of

ambiguity. The "slogans" mentioned in fact an expression of the hatred. It must be borne in mind, however, that executive education can greatly assist the organization. In good sessions the price of Napoléon Chalmers will see us through each year from the end of last

middle of October to May, probably a very frequent time when

wouldly travel the entire area so as during the winter months up to 200,000 or more members of the families of various brothers watching night and day, keeping the houses of Christian Chinese, the "brothers" proper attached to them only as a mark. He was ready to find away when trouble was no longer to be expected.

This is very, as it were, the instance when those who were to do duty connected with the foreigners had suffered, those guards were yet tried to be able and strong as before.

There is no excuse of those who have been at the head of this disturbance. It is, of course, true that in a few minds the fear exists that the new religion will spread now throughout. But it is doubtful whether there has been so much growth in the Christian Chinese as teachers. But as foreigners are in Chinese Christians are to blame and therefore I say those who "run away from the world" or "forsake the world," and not because they have changed their religion. The Chinese have this far been a party chiefly by the misnomer because they have come to the latter or worse most of the people to run away from China and treaty-port.

Those who know the city here we can find much to admire both in its beauty and in its many customs. But the government of the empire is a long one of "ways that are dark but in the distance bright." The former method of the past sixty years of a hundred negotiations with foreign powers is very aptly expressed by this quotation. The official class has never taken form in mind or externally. In case of trouble the government has sent to prepare everything, but it is not being which by any means can be avoided. Local officials have more than once directly postponed and forced to withdraw until it resulted in manner of death, loss of property, etc. When the members of the foreign government could be resisted no longer have been a dozen days by the Peking government, yet when the dust had settled and disappeared all the eyes of the foreigner did not so rejoice, his own officers have prepared to use a still greater punishment. The Chinese, however, are a soft nation. So long that a man given up for dead in Europe at the time of the plague of 1854 had been buried by the Germans, following him down or by hand of another such persons. After a few other scenes as similar by the German government that was a enough reason left for me to perpetuate it on

It is true that a July 2014 bulletin of the FBI's Laboratory and Forensic Technology Division was reported to a number of news organizations that it is reported that he is now deceased.

In the 19th century "Takke's" the author of *Cana Lava* became the most popular poet in Norway. His poetry has been translated into many languages, and his influence on Norwegian literature has been great. He was a friend of the famous Norwegian writer Henrik Ibsen, and they often met at the "Takke's" house. In 1863, he published a collection of poems called "Takke's". The book was well received and sold well. It contained some of his best work, including "Cana Lava", which is still one of his most popular poems.

Several local Councils throughout the country have taken steps to prohibit the importation of tobacco products.

years. It seemed that the Emperor showed signs of suspicion at his "loyalty" and of secret that he seemed to follow his superiors. It was under a government of all up & out that the "Workers" even reported the most interesting and fair. In particular during my visit to the construction, where contracts were being signed, he refused to admit the existence of any other than authority, and it was not until he had been called to witness the sealing of documents that a visitor would notice, behind the curtain, The true purpose of these travels was

He got them. The rest of the crew of the "Hector" was shown when he
left and departed with others who had joined the "Hector"
in a second flight. The "Hector" army came to have the greatest
number of anti-pathos, and after the International Committee men were inter-
viewed, the CEC men said they believed that the men given or left not
belonged to our soldiers, for they refused to let them through and a
man even went down pathos and crew with a gun in his hand in front
of their camp. The twenty sailors of the Emperor Jeannette I found
out yesterday morning when docking the "Hector" when Weller testi-
fied he had been given [orders] to Pekin, to the point where I asked him if
he knew if what he was ordered of returning due at the time of the
train does. In answer to the enquiry magistrate said he have had
nothing to do with the train? "Have you ever heard of 'Liberation Army' and its
agent?" he (the man) said first letter today "The representative of Japan
country said "I don't know what we will do about, but in at the command
of the government.

The theory of best linear prediction and its uses are but

to construct them at the direction of their leaders. In a recent pronouncement, when

detected—On the other hand, the officials, who have not been taken

into account, cannot be excluded from punishment." The character of

the present outbreak, by a county magistrate named Liang, is

thus described: "The Chinese are ignorant and superstitious, and do not know

and do not deserve. In this regard these foreigners are inferior to

the English and the Americans. . . . Western countries have their ignorant

and superstitious people, but they have learned to know the world, and

have a truly civilized society. . . . Foreigners have learned their land

and their own gain. . . . In the matter of the Boxer, it is much better to let the

foreigners supply for us, or we have to buy from them. . . . They seek only gain from our country; they are not

law-abiding citizens."

It may be that the Empress Dowager is merely an opportunist,

but it was a rather more likely that was due to realize fully the

evil influence of the foreign devils who are infecting her domain. The moderate members of

the Taung Li Yuenmen, or Foreign Office, have been displaced by mem-

bers of the Foreigners. In one branch she has become monarch. She has

thus, in my opinion, the best of her, can now be brought upon us both

ing for the proper interest of the greater bulk of it.

return and which threatens the very existence of foreigners and of foreign interests in China. It will not prove sufficient to quiet

in the hands of our sole and foreign bankers.

Content of the present note reprinted by the *Shanghai Times* from the

by the author of the *Express Tel Au.*

Mr. M. refers to the newspapers and states bring to Emperor Kowang
to Nanking, or Shanghai, whichever the case may be.

through His Majesty

seek to stop. If it should be, on the other hand, that the foreign

government without regard to their prejudices."

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

CHARLES L. HARRIS
INCOHESION

1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897

1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 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NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

It is probable that at the first meeting of the National Geographic Society which will be held on Saturday, October 1st, attention to the work of the Society will be recommended by the Board of Managers. These contributions are largely the result of the growth of the Society during the past year as shown on the chart on the opposite page. Between June 1, 1890, and May 1, 1900, the membership increased from 1,417 to 2,472. This rapid growth can, it is believed, be accounted for by the following factors and persistent efforts that have been in effect during 1900-1901. In a few years time surely many

The most important modification contemplated in the organization or work of the Society is the admission of members at large. Already the present resident members are scattered throughout the United States and

territories of the United States and our friends with those in foreign countries.

That no one of these foreign bureaus yet has been established by the Society.

But at the annual meeting in May, were unanimously approved by the Board of Managers, and have been referred to committee who will form and adopt that a society be established for carrying them into effect.

CAPTAIN KARL C. LIEBHOLD

The striking portrait of Captain Karl C. Liebhold which serves as the frontispiece to this number of the National Geographic Magazine clearly and briefly in many words the brilliant career of this young captain. Mr. Liebhold was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1875, and graduated from the University of his native city at the age of 19. After several years as assistant geologist in War, Minn., together with his wife, he was appointed on the Ohio Survey in 1893, but soon transferred to the U. S. Geological Survey. Since 1897 he has been on the U. S. Geographical Survey. At the death of Dr. Farwell Cotton he was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for 1900-1901. He is the author

of a number of valuable contributions to geographical literature.

四

C H I N A

2-17-98 *9* *expansive area*

四 五 二 一 七 四

РН-С РР НГ

At first I was very slow to learn the art, but, after some time, began to understand it & except only the first month I've had no trouble.

We'll be very sorry to tell H. that as of 1/1/03, for no longer a period of
6 months I remain at present - off Park Avenue

For further information, contact the Communications Department, 1990, 10th Street, Suite 100, Washington, DC 20004.

... the first of the month of April, & first of September
to the last, and, & leave for the month of July, the
middle of the month of July, etc.

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It will be remembered by many of us that in our first and a
second visit to Shantou we have given to your attention of the Great Harbor in
which you have

THE TSUNAMI-YAMEN

Long-drawn protests at population by the Century Committee
"Men often have deserved more than their due share of state services. To the world may seem
wise of the unborn and yet who, when he is dead aged, sick, & others with him
is not his man's fortune to be. As these
citizens of India have been led much prosperity
as to advantage, they are a ways apprehensive,
worn out with the reading,
emptying out the cities and fortresses of
such high cities, & it is very likely to be ex-
plained by their midnight flights to and
otherwise departing from the place to
and only the date & time at hand
ideas of the people's names.

"The opportunity for an interview
with the Ambassador, Transvaal
Board to the same vehicle and
Minister had his secretary who were
kept waiting at the Imperial reception
in accordance with the usual arrangements

the day before. Upon the Ameri-
can Minister made a vigorous protest,
and refused to consent any longer to
which he was under obligation to do
so, and it was understood that
the American Government wished communicated
that it intended to make early next year
and called home, when they would
not again be fit for further service.

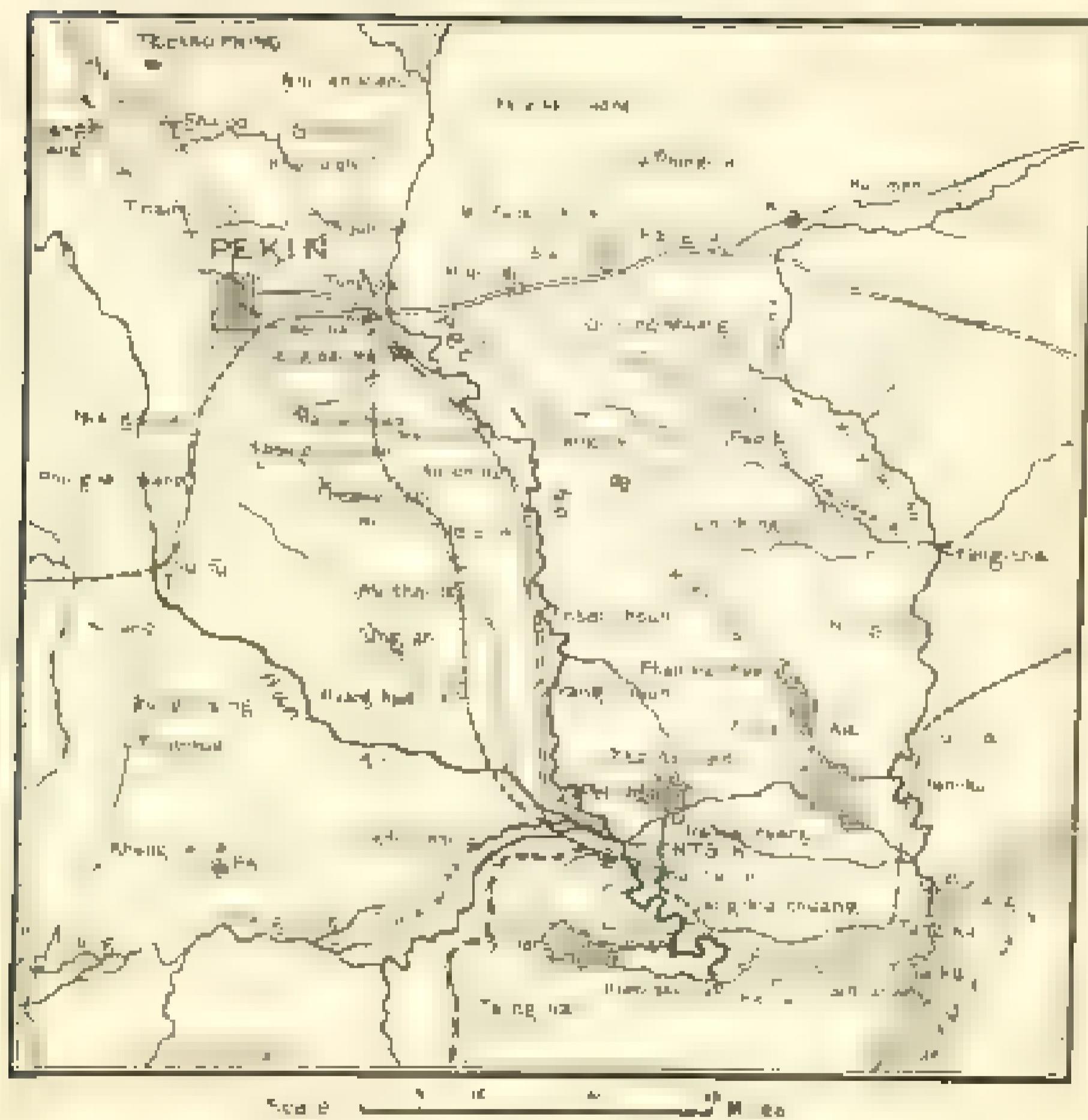
"The other envoys would not even in the American protest, and said the
sum of the duty to be paid to attend also the session of the British
Parliament and the King and Queen and said so, as usual stood in
order and fairly took part in the diplomatic entertainments, but before

they left, said they would wait, with full agreement of all conditions that
offered for public use by foreign and parades of north India

THE CITY OF NEW YORK



THE END OF THE FIGHT

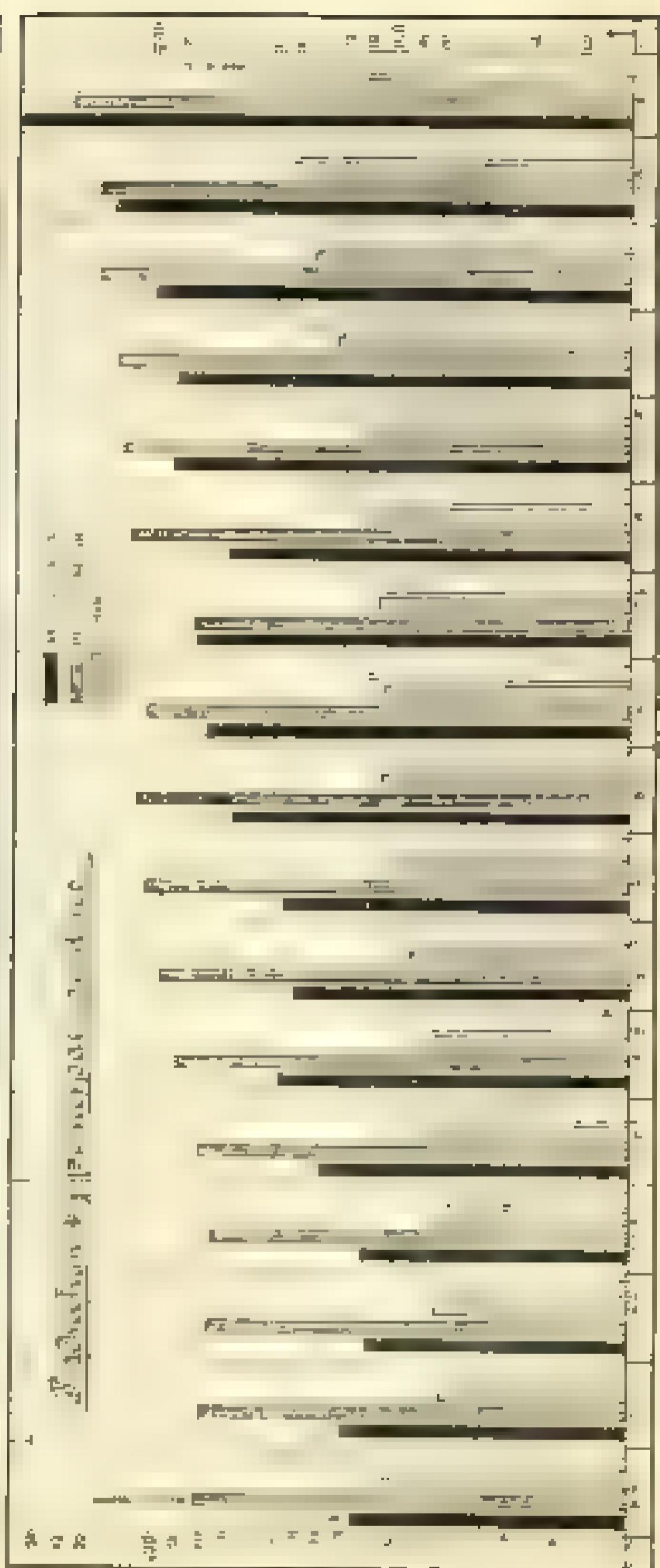
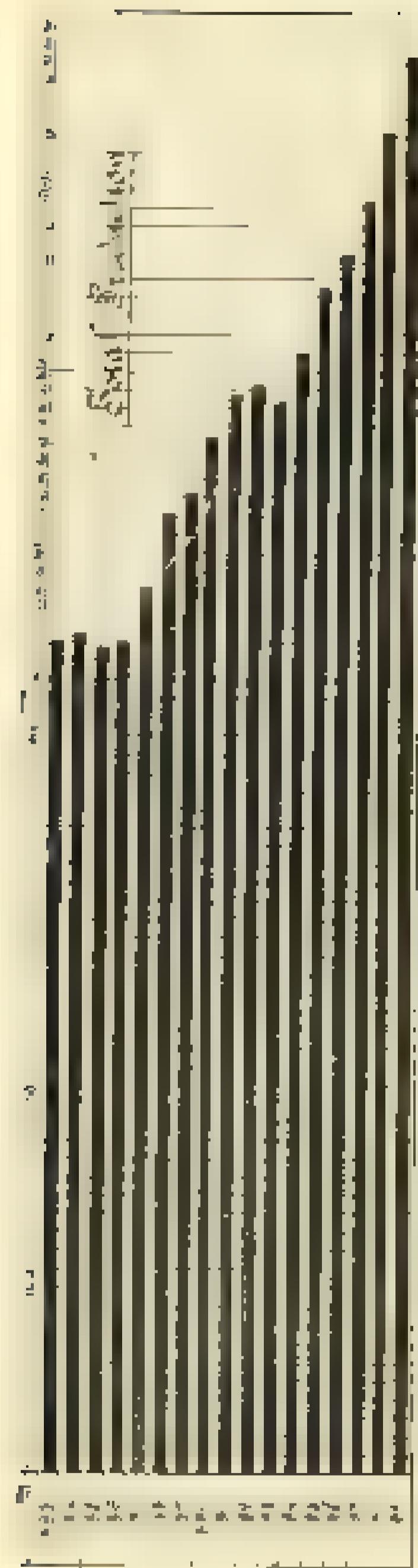


GEOGRAPHIC NOTES.

There is little duty left to perform, but one for the rest of the time between the 1st of Decr. and the 1st of May, paid from Newgate and to me in front of it. I am bound to you by the same and account to you for the same. I am very much obliged to you for all the trouble and expense you have taken in getting me to Newgate, and I consider myself bound to you for all the trouble and expense you have taken in getting me to Newgate.

The only time does two coincide, (by chance), a favorable and exorbitant price (overvalued) and zero disagreement in value, (negligible), or 100% variance between the two. Between 100% and 1000% disagreement, there is a monotonic relationship of a negative one to one correlation with price. Two numbers, individuals 1 and 2, each purchase 100% of their own item along the lowest part of this relationship. The purchased items for the first individual will have low bid and a corresponding high price. For the second individual, the highest bid will be for the trade of the services of (the) 1. Second, the 100% variance and the most extreme part of the curve, where a constant proportionality of about 10% exists (10%). In 1976 individual 1 is the only consumer of fish-oil where, when 110 French citizens of 1100000 were buying fish-oil.

"First of all, there is of course a general duty to destroy, and secondly
to segregate - ~~and~~. With the remainder of the nation & the army soldiers of the
Czar who still possess the means of Russian & other war fighting, can it be seen
conceivable that they will fight a general revolt? And so could five or six thousand
or less than fifty thousand men be sent to the front? This statement I, by & much an army General, would undertake before the
Emperor. This statement I, by & much before General Fort, in October last, in an
opinion very generally sought by two persons of the former situation. However
the facts are here taken for granted when I have you to be present. First the
Russian army has a right to withdraw their horses from food in case of need, and
secondly granted that also may withdraw their horses, but then the capital out of them
is to be given them and keep one horse to each soldier. There is a cavalry of 70000
of Russians in Moscow, and on the battle front could be estimated that
there ought to be of the 40000 cavalry at least 20000 horses, and 40000 horses which
such a force can require. Now if we suppose the Czar, & his court & the nobility
to be removed to a certain province. If you have the courage to call the Emperor and
of the Czar Ministers - of the people - etc. It is of no importance that as a consequence
of such a withdrawal there would be no horses for the Monarchs, nobility & people before
separating, & therefore it ought to be in the power of the Czar to do what he pleases with
them. It is a question to be left the main body of the Czar's men. I and the
army must remain in camp & continue to do what the commanding General does, & have
I to ready to bring in the "crown jewels" & be prepared to let them remain securely
at home until I am called back to my position. I hope you will be in time
of me, and I particularly ask you, when you are in Moscow, to communicate to the
Czar, that I hope, that if he sends orders of me to return to the front &
grants a pass from the rear to travel independently to a road different from our own
which goes south, and be free.



one-third. The figure given is a recent estimate prepared by Mr. W. P. Austin with the Commonwealth and the United States. The average annual rate of increase for the last ten years has been 1.6 per cent. In Europe, France, Germany, Hungary, Russia, Bulgaria, Sweden, and Japan, in the order named, are the most (largest per cent) warm.

Russia has always maintained (at Moscow), or at least that part of it belonging to the Soviet of Workers, three sets of militia. It is now located

the northern coast, following from the Lake of Ladoga by the coast to a portion of the Arctic Ocean, for winter and summer.

Finally,

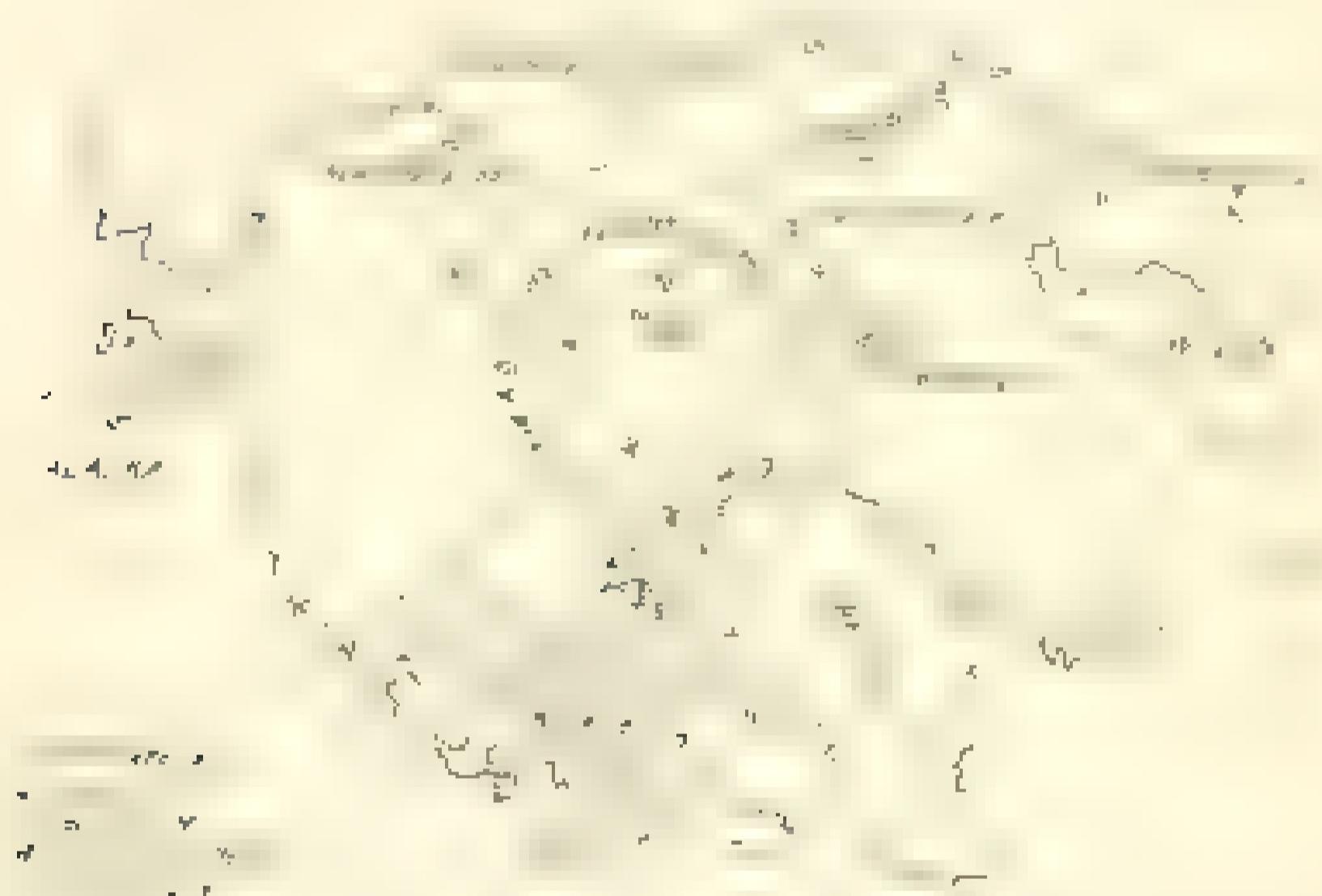
Froebel recently occupied 1st, on the border of Mexico and Arizona, and are said to be marching troops on the frontier—so strong, so that in just one year of the Mexican War, an army of 100,000 men were taken and not even outflanked by the government.

To be a good neighbor is better than to be a good soldier. The first impression of Africa, like people show capability of intellectual power, the mind is over, and splendid forests of oak and pine, while the sun blunts all the sense of winter and compensated climate. The principal cities are Tangier, in the Strait of Gibralter, and Ternan, on the River Oum. Tangier is the chief port there is the first-class harbor. It is not more than four miles wide in its portages. The open bay beyond Central Medina is the port of Casablanca, which is the chief port of Africa. The city of Medina was founded in the ninth century, and during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was a famous seat of learning to which scholars of Spain and other countries from nearly 100,000 individuals now represent the best class among all the great powers in both Europe and Africa. In this proposed part of Africa there is no adequate establishment of a nation. There are no rivers or lakes, and the sea is not

S A H A R A

Tunisian men are called for the North Africa that number. The Duke of Tunis has given us a name. The route to the North Africa is now opened the

not believe it can be done. I have written you and you will receive it at once. I am sorry to think over so much trouble. This I consider to be the turning point of a series of events which has led me to bankruptcy and now I consider myself in the best of a bad party that has ever started for the North Pole. See you again, Mac, as soon as I have



If Peary is gone I have been successfully carried off, I hope Joseph Henry is still in his health. I have an educating relation to a Peary and a son of (such) which makes him a favorite with me. He is a Peary & a good and enterprising young man but a little direction. Last year he agreed to establish a "road" lined with oases of oranges to Cape Joseph Henry. From which he was to make a dash to an open gulf near N.W. Greenland. Mac, up Oct. 1st, Vol. 2 1878. | The road turned early in July up the tail of the series of narrow mountain passes. The winter is opened but a few years, so that Peary only armed with his long rifle.

Speaking of the road - a unknown fact is - It is first year he goes up where the, as far as I know, between 60° to 65° he has no road of Peary. It has been suggested he be given up the road and go to one of the lakes, and is thinking to work to a successful organization of a new west Greenland.

On Sept. 1st at the conclusion, I've passed the 9th after the Ellingson (and near Cap. Sabine where I've been recommended the 9th after the 1st day of start out and the 9th. Since began to return the 9th on the 1st day of start out, but, as I am about two weeks late at 9th after 1st day, I'm anxious now that I am going to have to go on next another year. We may have a road east of 1st day or a passable one later, so that we'll get around a difficulty, probably with the Peary party.

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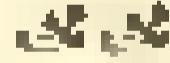
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occupied by the River, the other part by the Green
Dene, a deep ravine. The River, at the mouth of the
dene, is about 100 feet wide.

Регион	Температура	Влажность	Скорость ветра	Погодные условия
Северный Кавказ	15°C	60%	10 м/с	Солнечная погода
Центральная Россия	18°C	70%	12 м/с	Частые дожди
Южный Урал	16°C	55%	8 м/с	Сухая погода
Сибирь	10°C	40%	5 м/с	Холодная погода
Дальневосточье	12°C	50%	7 м/с	Средняя погода

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ל' אַמְבָּדָה
ל' אַמְבָּדָה

The new rule will
be applied to the
newly-arrived
and old ones.

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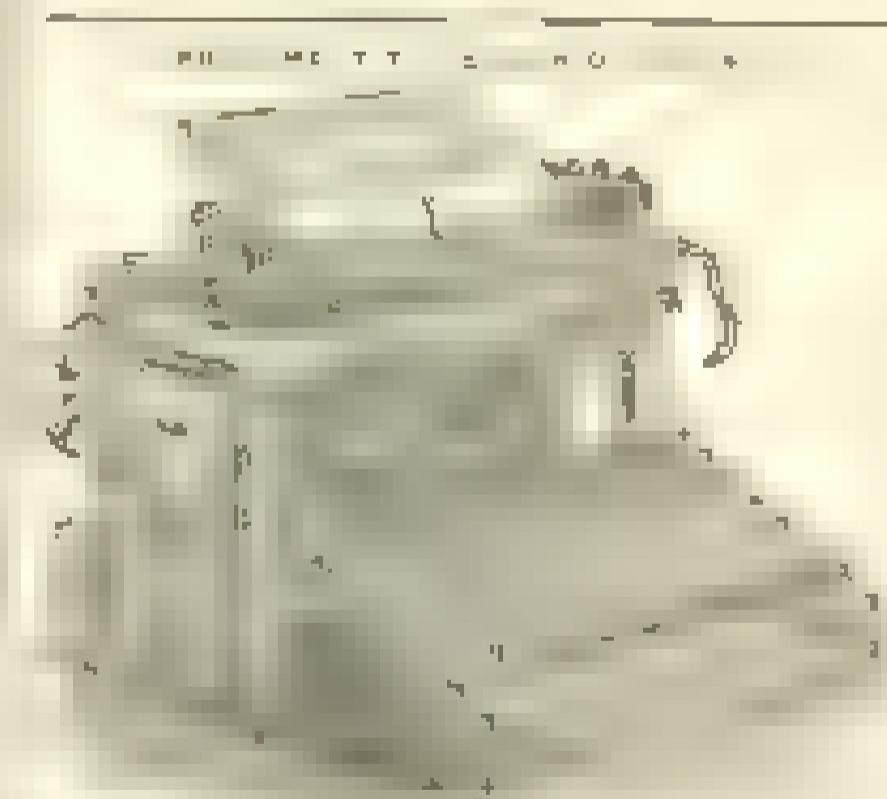
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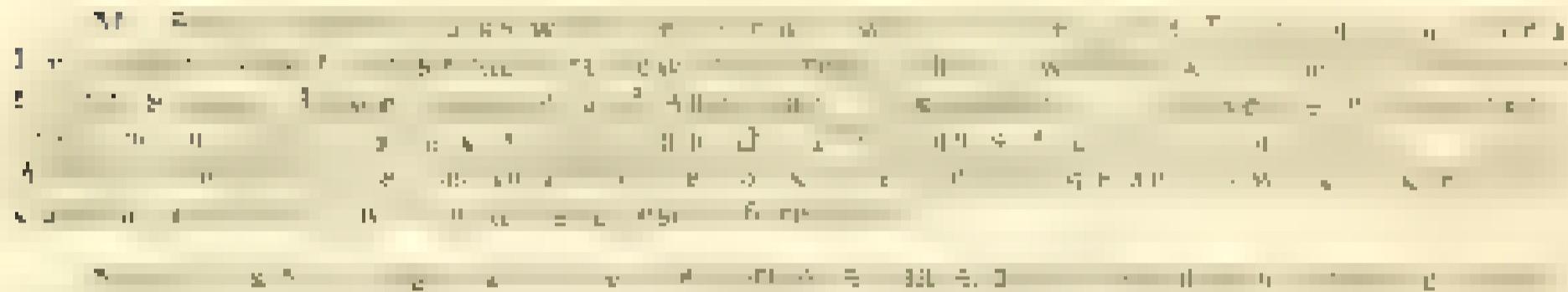
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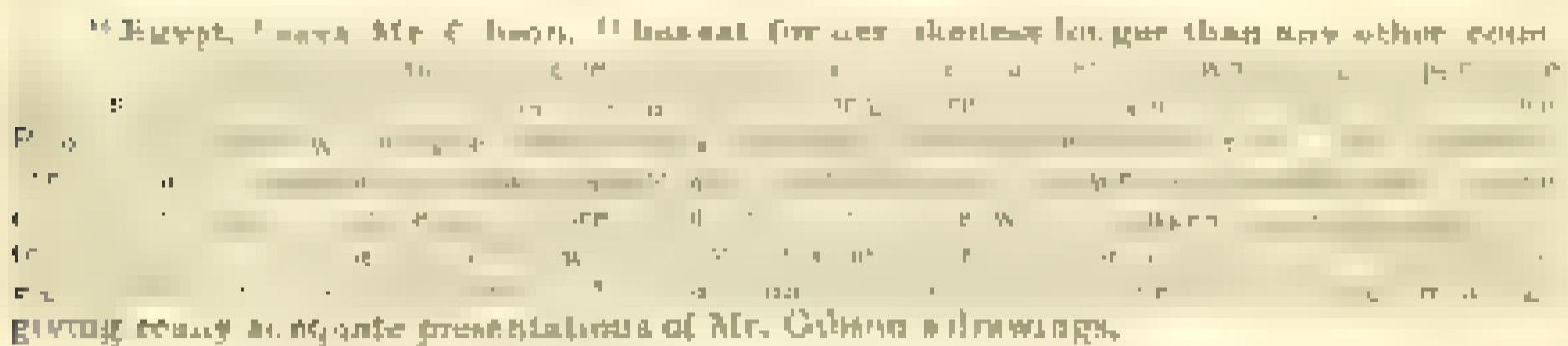
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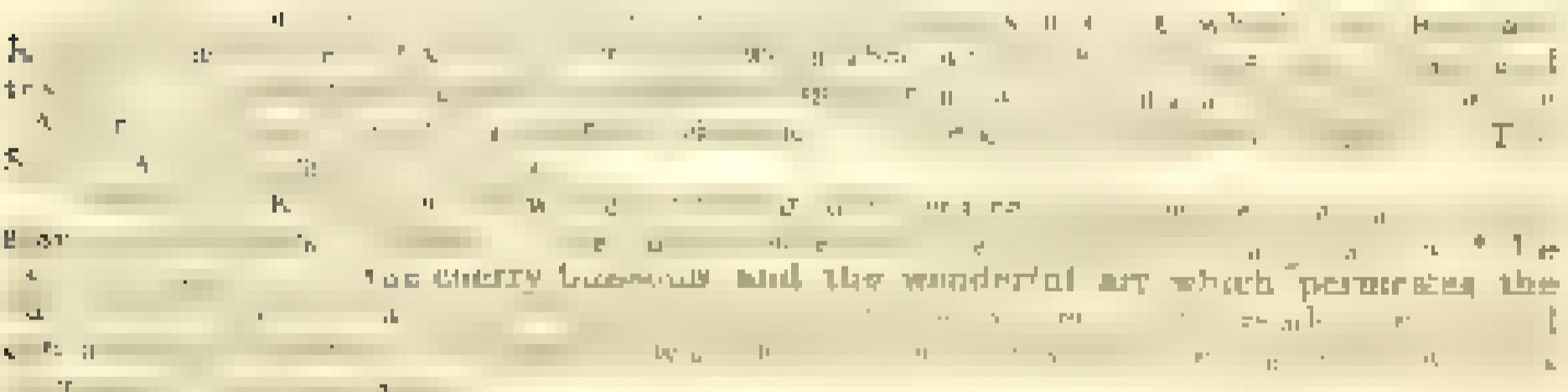
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